Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE S:15-The Goddess of Trut CADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Humanity. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—S:13—Humanay.
BIJOU—S:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY THEATRE—S—Excelsior, Jr.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—S:15—The Cruiskeen Lawn.
DALY'S THEATRE—S—The Queen's Necklace. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Bohemia. EDEN MUSEE—Concert.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S:15—A House of Cards. GARRICK THEATRE-8:20-The Squire of Dames. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-The White Slave.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8-The Strange Adventures of HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart of

HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Das Hungerloos. OSTER & BIAL'S-8:15-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S—8:15—Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Prisoner of Zenda.

MENDEL'SCOIN GLEE CLUB HALL—8:15—Kneisel
Quartet and Josefty.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening—

OLYMPIA THEATRE—S:15—Marguerite. PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Madame.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—12-12 midnight—
Vaudeville.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Day and evening— Eighteenth Annual Exhibition. Eighteenth Annual Exhibition.
STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-Caimmle Fadden.
STAR THEATRE-S-The Last Stroke.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK-S:15-Skating. OCADERO MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Minstrel of Clare.

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Business Notices

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AT BRANCH OFFICES.

AT BRANCH OFFICES.

Advertisements received at regular office rates until 8 p. m., viz., 254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st.; 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-at.; 142 Columbus-ave., near West 6th-st.; 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.; 92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 150 East, 47th-st.; 1,338 3d-ave., between 75th and 77th sts.; 1,026 3d-ave., near 6ist-st.; 1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.; 650 3d-ave., near 41st-st.; 554 3d-ave.; 325 Bleecker-st.; 2,908 3d-ave.; 240 East 75th-st.; 1,921 8d-ave.; 2,652 3d-ave.; 85 Amsterdam-ave.; 402 West 42d-st.; 148 East 16th-st.; 203 East 48th-st.; 556 9th-ave.; 631 9th-ave.; 1,152 3d-ave.; near 6th-st.; 204 East 86th-st.; 1,620 Broadway; 1,563 3d-ave.; 129 8th-ave.; 1,318 2d-ave.; 753 6th-ave.

New-Pork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The situation at Buluwayo is regarded as extremely serious; preparations for defence against the Matabeles are being made. — Joseph Chamberlain in the House of Commons denied that the purchase of Delagoa Bay was contemplated by the English Government. The Allsa defeated the Satanita and the Britannia in a yacht race at Nice.

CONGRESS.-Both houses in session. Senate: Routine business only was transacted. - House: Twelve pages of the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill were disposed of.

DOMESTIC. - Governor Morton nominated Henry H. Lyman, of Oswego, to be State Excise Commissioner under the Raines law, and John T. McDonough, of Albany, to be State Commissioner of Statistics of Labor. === The Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, repudiated the action of their members who attended the recent silver conference in Washington, and declared for a single gold standard. - Rivers and streams in Western New-York are greatly swollen by the thaw and doing damage to prop-A sub-committee of the Republican National Committee held a session in St. Louis. CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Corporation Counsel Scott gave an opinion that the Raines bill as to its general features, went into effect im-Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, delivered a lecture on the "Monroe before the law department of the Brooklyn Institute for Arts and Sciences. The steamship Paris, of the American Line, went aground near Quickstep Buoy yesterday morning, but was ficated in the evening. Jacob Schaefer defeated Albert Garnier, the Belgian champion, in the first game in the international billiard championship tournament at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Mayor Strong said he was favorably impressed with the project to run elevated trains over the Brooklyn Bridge, === The stock market was

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 46%.

Corporation Counsel Scott has written an opinion holding that the principal provisions of the Raines law take effect at once. There was nothing else for him to do, but in doing this he was two days behind the Assistant District-Attorney in Brooklyn, who issued an opinion to the same effect, though more coucise, on Saturday. The police will be governed, of course, by Mr. Scott's interpretation of the law, and next Sunday will doubtless be the driest that this city has ever seen. With the inside of all saloons fully exposed to view from the street outside, there will be no difficulty in detecting those who violate the law. If there had been any intention of enforcing the Sunday-closing provisions of the old law when it was framed, a similar prohibition of screens and other obstructions would have

been made a part of it.

Mayors Strong, Wurster and Gleason have fifteen days from last Friday in which to act on the Greater New-York bill, and it is probable that two of them will not act without full con-Mayor Gleason has already announced his intention of approving the measure, and the hearing he is to give on Friday evening will therefore be merely a matter of form. Mayor Strong has set apart Thursday for his hearing, and it is expected that Mayor Wurster will designate Friday. In both New-York and Brooklyn strong arguments for and especially against the bill will be presented, and as neither Mayor has indicated his probable course of action, these arguments will carry weight, ough there is little to be said on the subject that was not said when Lexow's sub-committee was engaged in the farce of an investigation of

Mr. Platt professed last evening that he was well pleased with the appointment of Colonel as Excise Commissioner under the Raines law, but it is a matter of common knowledge that his first choice for the office was another individual. That his wishes have been face, threw over the House resolutions, and re-

faction to know that Colonel Lyman is not "his man" in the complete meaning of the word. Colonel Lyman is a business man of good standing in Oswego and was appointed Collector of the Port there by President Harrison. He has futile in effect. If they can do any good, they tion of the new department; will be have the also already been displayed, and is by no means the ability to give a strictly business administracourage and backbone to resist attempts to turn it into a political machine? If not the best appointment that could be made, this is certainly a far better one than many people have supposed probable.

The gratifying announcement is made that a plan for erecting a number of model tenementhouses in this city is likely soon to be carried out, a number of wealthy men having been interested and the money required for the undertaking having been virtually pledged. Whether or not this is a result of the recent conference on improved "housing" makes no difference; all who took part in that conference will rejoice that the object they had in view is so soon to assume practical form. A safe 4 per cent investment is promised, and it is expected that several millions will be laid out in this excellent work. The names of the men behind the enterprise are an ample guarantee of its character and an assurance that it will be carried to a successful issue.

TWO REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Yes; they are the "better element." The con temptuous sneer with which Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Abraham Gruber and the rest of the machine politicians have been accusomed to describe Republicans who belong to the Union League and Republican clubs, or who are in sympathy with those two organizations in accept or refuse the offer. If she accepts, she their hostility to machine methods, has its foundation in truth. They stand for maintenance of faith with the voters, for honest administration, for reputable appointments, clean methods and decent politics. It hardly need be added that they stand not only for the enforcement of law as against others, but for obedience to law on their own part. Both these clubs furnished an excellent illustration of this in the manner in which without quibbling or evasion, without waiting for any judicial construction or legal opinion upon the crudities and ambiguities of a loosely drawn and half-hatched law, they accepted it in its application to them in its strictest sense, and set an example as law-abiding citizens, which, by comparison with the machine politicians who gained possession of the county organization by the violation of specific and unambiguous statute laws, fairly entitles them to be called with truthfulness and in a high and acted upon. Perhaps that is what Congress exhonorable sense the "better element" of the Republican party.

Yet this jumble of provisions called an excise law-which takes effect immediately and doesn't take effect at all; which revolutionizes business | tive to render them innocuous! in some respects, and is so mixed and confusing that no one pretends to know exactly what it does mean-is an enactment forced through a Platt-Lauterbach Legislature by high-handed methods and disgraceful processes for no other than the confessed purpose of strengthening the Platt-Lauterbach machine and fortifying it in position against the "better element" in the party. The utter lack of conscience and of moral principle in the whole proceeding is evident to any one who considers for a moment that the State Convention, which was as manifestly dominated by Mr. Platt as is the Legislature, deliberately resolved to ignore the excise question absolutely, although it appeared to be of pressing current interest, and was only turned from that purpose by the courageous action of Warner Miller, who was determined that upon the single issue of the enforcement of the Sunday laws the party should take a straightforward and outspoken position. Even then the convention dared go no further in the direction of recommending general excise legislation, — M. Sarrien has accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the French Cabinet. election cowardice of the machine politicians. Mr. Lauterbach, as Platt's lieutenant in this county, took advantage of fraudulently gained control of the organization here to repudiate in effect the action of the State Convention and pass a shuffling prevarieation in the form of a

resolution on the same subject. What the Platt-Lauterbach element did then was, in the first place, to play the coward in the Convention by dodging the excise question absolutely. Then they played the coward before Warner Miller, who would not be put down by Platt or Lauterbach or Speaker Fish or little Lexow, but called the Convention to its duty and compelled it to face the question of the hour. Then they played the coward again in this county, and by a shameful retreat from the simple stand for maintenance of law taken by the State Convention lost the county. Then, the danger being past and they being in possession of the legislative and Executive departments of the State Government, they became suddenly metamorphosed from cowards to bullies, and started in to make an excise law, which, with some features that are decided improvements on the old law and so commend it to the advocates of temperance and upholders of morality, has for its main purpose the building up of a political machine to perpetuate their control of the party and possibly of the State. The "better element, so-called with a snort of contempt by the Platts, Lauterbachs and Grubers, clearly understand the purpose, and understand as well that it is directed against them as the opponents of machine politics. But they are nothing if not lawabiding citizens. They believe in the maintenance and enforcement of all laws, no matter what their ulterior purpose, or upon whom they bring hardship or inconvenience. Hence the "better element" in the two most prominent and influential Republican clubs in town, without hesitation or question, without quibble or evasion, taking the letter of the law as it stands, obeyed it implicitly. It was the honest instinct of honest, law-abiding citizens. It illustrated character and it set a good example. Yes; the Republicans who compose the membership of these two clubs are the "better element" in the party. Messrs, Platt, Lauterbach and Gruber are quite right about it, even though they say it with a sneer.

CURA IN CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives has done well in postponing further consideration of the Cuban belligerency and independence resolutions until some of the business of the United States shall have been transacted. Cuba has for some time occupied entirely too big a place in the attention of Congress. True, it is a big subject. But the United States is at least tifty times as big; and, moreover, Congress is elected to attend to United States matters first, and to outside matters later. if at all. There has been no pretence that the interests of this Nation were seriously affected by the Cuban war; certainly in no respect that would be benefited by recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents or by going to war with Spain. Neither the presperity nor the honor of the United States would be in the least compromised if these resolutions were indefinitely ostponed or tossed into the waste-paper basket. It seems probable, however, that they will in a few days be taken up again and passed-in some form or other. What their form will be it would be rash to prophesy. The course of both houses concerning them has thus far been uncertain and vacillating. First, each adopted its own set; a radical difference between the two. Then the Senate abandoned its set and adonted that of the House, or its Foreign Affairs Committee did. Then it turned gight-about-

probably will. Really, it will not matter much which set is finally adopted. The two are about equally bad in tone, and are likely to be equally have already done it. Their power for evil has exhausted.

The resolutions as they now stand express merely "the opinion of Congress." There may be little reason to doubt the correctness of that opinion. But, in the language of a certain venerable instrument, "a decent respect to the opin-"ions of mankind requires that they should de-"clare the causes which impel them" to such an expression. So far as we are aware, neither house has declared such causes. There has been no investigation of the actual state of Cuba. No official information has been received, from Congressional agents or from the State Department, which would warrant the proposed action. No evidence is before Congress on this subject which would stand for a moment in a court of law. Yet Congress proposes to pass solemn judgment, and to take the gravest action almost that it can take on the strength of mere rumor and "common fame" Such a procedure is not worthy of the governing body of a great Nation.

Nor is that the worst of it. Congress proposes to express the opinion not merely that the Cubans are entitled to belligerent rights, but also that this Government should tender its friendly offices to Spain for the recognition of Cuban independence. The phrase "friendly offices" is a gross misnomer. Nothing could be much more unfriendly. For this Government to make such an offer to Spain would be to create a situation from which one of the two countries must retire in disgrace and humiliation. Spain must either admits her inability to govern her colony, and loses that colony, and sinks to a place of utter insignificance. If she refuses, what then? This Nation is snubbed by a second-rate Power and told to mind its own business; and it must either meckly endure that insult or fight. Which of these three things does Congress expect will come to pass through the adoption of these resolutions? Will Spain at cur word give up her most valuable possession, to hold which she has spent hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars? Perhaps, and when the skies fall we shall catch larks. But if she does not? Are we to packet an insult or de-

clare war? If the Nation escapes such an alternative it will be because the resolutions, being concurrent in form, will have no legal force, and will simply be pigeonholed by the President and never pects. But what a travesty upon Government it is for the National Legislature to adopt such mischievous resolutions, frusting to the forbearance and discretion of a politically hostile Execu-

AN AMERICAN HONORED IN ENGLAND.

The appointment of Bishop Potter as select preacher to the University of Cambridge, England, for the month of May, 1897, is a deserved ompliment to one with has become no less distinguished as a citizen than as a churchman. While it is true that in thus honoring the Bishop of New-York Cambridge honors herself, the action of the university will gratify not only the friends of the Bishop, but Americans generally, who feel that the merits of their eminent men have not always been duly recognized by Englishmen in former years. The two great English universities have never been lavish in wrongly, many Americans have believed that they were especially predisposed to ignore Americans. However that may have been in the past, they are animated by a more catholic spirit to-day, and the appointment of Bishop Potter is by no means the only indication that American scholarship, and even American the ology, are finding a generous recognition on the banks of the Isis and the Cam-

It used to be said that the shortest road to a they may rank as scholars, are striving courageously to face the many religious and social probcentury, when "salvation by scholarship only" was almost a mark of the Church, has disap- another. peared, and in its place has sprung up an abounding vitality that has made the Anglican Church a greater religious force than it ever was be fore. It still lays great stress on a cultured and learned ministry; but the sneer, "By taste ye are saved," has to-day no point when applied

to its clergy. This change in the spirit and attitude of the English Church has been strikingly shown in recent years by the popularity of American Episcopal clergymen, who most of all represent the sturdy democracy of American life. lips Brooks conquered everything before him in England, not only because he was a great preacher, but because he was so distinctively American. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is the sim plest of men and as far as possible removed from the typical idea of a prelate. But hardly any man in this generation has received a more splendid ovation than was given to him in Oxford a few years ago. The same is true of other American clergymen, some of whom Americans first learned to appreciate when they were honored in England.

As regards Bishop Potter, his reputation at home does not rest upon any foreign recognition of his abilities. Americans know him to be a scholar and a theologian who would not suffe y comparison with any prelate in the English Church. But they know also that he is some thing more and better than a scholar and a theologian. Doubtless he is a good churchman; but it is as a citizen and a man that he has most truly impressed himself on the community in which he has so faithfully labored. As a patriot he has been brave enough to speak the truth on occasions when the truth was not pleasant; and as a bishop of a Church that has many affiliations with culture and wealth he has followed the teaching of his Master in standing forth as the champion and the friend of the humble and the poor. Americans would like to believe, and they have some reason to believe, that his appointment by Cambridge as one of her selecpreachers is in part, at least, a recognition of the honorable place which Henry C. Potter, the citizen and the man, has filled in the many-sided civic and social life of this city and community.

ELEVATED ROADS AND THE BRIDGE.

The plan of running the elevated trains in Brooklyn directly across the Bridge will appeal nt once to every one who has occasion to use this structure as one link in his journeys between his house and his place of business. The proposition which has been made to the Mayors of the two cities by representatives of the elevated roads on the other side of the East River is not one to be dismissed without due consideration. It is made in a practical way by practical men of business, who believe that it can and ought to be carried into effect. What the companies propose is to lease for a

term of years the railway now operated on the Bridge, including rolling steek, motive power and terminals, and to carry passengers from any part of Brooklyn to this end of the Bridge for a single fare of five cents. The possibility, at least, that trains will be run continuously, not only across the Bridge, but also on the elevated roads in this city, so that the people of Brooklyn could, for example, go from the station nearest their homes

to abandon its set in favor of the Senate's, and out changing cars, is also held out. The scheme ket for all time. If that were true, or anything is assuredly fascinating. That it might lead to like true, then Protection must be an error. a consolidation of the elevated roads of the two The solemn platitudes of the President imcities is not a matter with which the public need concern itself overmuch. What it is mainly interested in is the provision of the best travelling facilities possible, and the elimination of the Bridge railroad as a separate affair will be regarded by everybody as of the first importance.

An arrangement of this kind is contemplated by the men who form the Commission that is making arrangements for building a second bridge across the East River. They are planning to build tracks for both elevated and surface cars, and intend to lease the use of them on equal terms to all comers. That will be, as is generally conceded, a rational method of solving the transportation problem. Why will it not be equally rational to adopt a similar plan in connection with the existing Bridge? We are well aware that there are numerous questions of importance to be discussed and decided before such a lease as is proposed can be made. But the project deserves full and open-minded consideration. Whether surface railroads can also be accommodated on this structure is another question. The two things should not be confused. The present method of running the Bridge railroad has been an expensive and more than doubtful experiment. It is possible that the plan now proposed may show the way out of it, with great resulting advantages to the Bridgetravelling public.

IN THE MATTER OF A FIVE-DOLLAR BILL.

The recent experience of the Rev. D. W. Wisher, pastor of a large and influential congregation of colored Baptists, with the Hon. Caleb Simms is full of interest and suggestion. It appears that a week ago last Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Wisher, having arrived at his church a few minutes before the hour appointed for the service, was there accosted by a stranger, who after a hasty identification handed him a letter. Mr. Wisher retired to his study, and opened the letter, presumably supposing that it requested the prayers of the congregation for a sick person. But to his surprise it contained a five-dollar bill, which he was desired to accept as a slight token of Mr. Simms's appreciation of his efforts to uplift the colored race, together with a postscript suggesting that the service which was about to begin would afford a favor able opportunity of announcing from the pulpit that a mass-meeting of colored citizens would shortly be held in the interest of Governor Morton's candidacy for President of the United States. Mr. Wisher was much impressed by the evident sincerity of Mr. Simms, but under the circumstances he felt constrained to suppress the notice of the mass-meeting, and furthermore, as a guarantee of good faith, to return the five-dollar bill, which he did not see his way clear to expending as an uplifter of the colored race. Unfortunately, the committee appointed by the Colored Ministers' Conference to walt upon Mr. Simms and reinvest him with his testimonial was unable to find him, and the money is still in the possession of Mr. Wisher, who expresses his intention of placing it in Mr. Simms's hands at his earliest convenience.

Mr. Wisher's decision in this matter is sus tained not only by considerations of abstract ustice, but also by a strong and notable precedent. It will be remembered that during the last Presidential campaign Mr. James J. Van Alen, having transmitted to the Democratic National Committee a check for \$50,000, together with an intimation of his willingness to accept the Italian mission in case of Mr. Cleveland's honoring foreigners; and, whether rightly or election, was subsequently appointed to that office, but finally declined to accept it on account of the misunderstanding which had arisen as to his motives in contributing a considerable sum of money to the campaign fund. It will be remembered also that just previous to Mr. Van Alen's act of renunciation several highminded gentlemen, to whom Mr. Cleveland's consecration was a very serious and precious matter, resolved that Mr. Van Alen's money ought to be returned to him as a condition preci mitre in the English Church was to edit a Greek | dent to his withdrawal, and promptly made present occupants of the bishop's bench in Eng- thus establishing a rule of procedure in similar validated by the circumstance that the fund was never completed, and that Mr. Van Alen lems of the day. The dryrot of the eighteenth | did not, so far as is known, choose to accept the instalment which they had collected from one

There is no doubt, we think, that the Simms subscription to the uplifting of the colored race, and incidentally of Governor Morton, falls within this rule, though the analogy is not perfect. The five-dollar bill presented to Mr. Wisher is still intact and in that gentleman's possession, and if he is able to find Mr. Simms, or even Deacon Hackett of the State Committee, he will not need to solicit the co-operation of others. But in case it should be necessary to intrust the money to the Postoffice Department, it might never get to Mr. Simms, for that gentleman is moving about the country with great celerity and the mails are proverbially untrustworthy. If, therefore, after a suitable interval, there should be reason to suppose that Mr. Simms was still \$5 out of pocket, it would be proper and desirable to open a subscription for his reim-We think that Governor Morton bursement. could be confidently relied on to start the fund, and we have no doubt that the full amount could be collected without serious difficulty.

IRON, WOOL AND FREE TRADE. It was to be expected that the Free Trader would not overlook the excellent opportunity to make himself ridiculous which was presented by the shipment to Europe of 1,000 tons of pigiron and 350,000 pounds of wool. At the instant n chorus of Protection haters burst out; "See how only a moderate reduction of duty suffices vastly to increase the foreign market for American products, so that now even pig-iron can be sold in Glasgow and our Territory wool in "London!" Having emitted some such eackle in his many different styles of foolishness, the Free Trader considers that he has triumphed over all

his adversaries

It is a pity that such mistakenly delighted persons do not remember how President Cleveand, with all the other Free-Trade leaders, bald it down as a law that free wool here would bring dearer wool by the wonderful development of the manufacture, and also that "the duty is always added to the price." Since Mr. Cleveland became President it has been a heresy to believe otherwise. But there is now a duty of \$4 per ton on all pig-iron imported into the country, which, being added to the price charged American consumers, would make British iron like that of Alabama cost about \$13 per ton here, and yet the Alabama iron sold at Glasgow for less than \$10 per ton. Never has the Free-Trade blunderer made a more finished and conspicuous ass of himself than by claiming that such an event, which is on the face of it exceptional, and so far as it goes gives the lie to his most sacred theories, is a proof and vindication of them. The American iron industry has, in fact, been so wonderfully developed by protective duties that, when the demand for American pig falls below the supply the pig-iron is actually sold in great quantity not merely below the foreign price with the duty added, but so low that a little can even be shipped to England.

The fundamental principle with which President Cleveland started his crusade against wool duties in particular and American Protection in general was that the manufacture was retarded and crippled here by the duties on materials, but would flourish so grandly with free wool, and would consume such a vast quantity, that the

defied is too much to believe, but it is a satis- adopted its own. Now the House is expected to the Grand Central Station or to Harlem with- American wool-grower would have a better marpressed some minds, and the theory has been practically tested. More than half the woollen machinery is now idle, and wool is so cheap that it is sent to England for a market, there to be used in the manufacture of goods for this country. In all this there is nothing unexpected, nothing that was not predicted, nothing in the least strange, excepting the amazing folly of Free Traders.

"How could it happen?" The contracts to supply more than 60 per cent of the men's woollens needed in this country have been sent abroad. Hence the foreign manufacturer needs more wool than before and has to pay more for it, and is pushed to use not only much shoddy to fit the shoddy prices asked for the cloth, but even more than ever before. American wool has been selling for months not only about 40 per cent below its former price, but below the parity of English markets, just as British mills have been working overtime and yet unable to keep up with orders for want of hands, while many American mills have been idle. We have cheaper wool and they have dearer-exactly what President Cleveland predicted would not happen. The demand for American goods and wool is much smaller, and the demand for foreign goods and wool much larger than before. So the shoddy stuff comes here to stop the manufacture of better goods in American mills, and American wool and gold go abroad to pay for it. In all these things, again, there is absolutely nothing surprising except that there were Free-Trade leaders who could not foresee results so obvious and Free-Trade voters who could be so palpably duped to their own loss.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton takes a sound po sition when he declares his right to express his opinions on any subject of current interest and affirms that he will "not be muzzled."

The bill introduced by Congressman Sperry, of Connecticut, for the classification of the Postoffice clerks of the country, with a graded schedule of salaries, seems to be based upon the true principles of Civil Service Reform. Mr. Sperry was Postmaster at New-Haven for almost thirty years, and is thoroughly familiar with the wants f the service. As member of the Committee on Postoffices of the present Congress, he has introduced this bill, which takes the initiative in a reform of considerable importance, since it opens the way to the recognition of superior merit and ability and the steady promotion of deserving clerks in the service. The only objection that has been urged is the additional expense to the Department, but this ought not to stand in the way, in view of the permanent advantages which will result to the Department and the public. The Senate will do well to restore the appropriation taken off by the House, in order to make this bill effective.

The announcement of a Mahdist victory at Akasheh is, happily for England and Egypt, contradicted. Akasheh is a place of vast strategic importance, and the possession of it by the Dervishes would be uncommonly troublesome.

Mayor Gleason thinks he can show Mayor Strong some things in Long Island City that Mayor Strong cannot show him in New-York. Quite so. All he has to do is to put himself on exhibition. New-York has no Gleason to boast of. There is only one Gleason, and Long Island City claims him as all her own.

The going-out of March to-day-is it to be leonine or lamblike?

If her life is spared for seven months more, to vit, to a later date than October 24 next, Queen Victoria will have reigned longer than any other English sovereign. Long live the Queen!

George W. Brown is entitled to a medal for neritorious conduct. He is a member of the bleycle police squad in this city, and showed recently that he is just the man to be detailed for this duty. When a couple of young fellows went riding by on a tandem at an unlawful rate play. But that is so no longer. As a rule, the liberal contributions to a fund for that purpose, of speed, defiantly jeering at him and counting themselves safe, he put after them in true The tandem riders were duly overhauled, and arrested, with resulting fines that will keep them at least from putting on their highest speed again on the Boulevard. Nor will the lesson probably be lost on other wheelmen who are tempted to strain the law to and beyond the breaking point.

It is reported that Tammany Hall will send a comparatively small delegation to the Democratic National Convention this year. Why is this thus? What reason is there for Tammany to feel a decline of interest in politics of the National variety? With the Tammany contingent reduced in numbers, the coming convention will not be nearly so picturesque as its predecessors.

It is not Brooklyn alone among the constituent parts of the proposed Greater New-York that is opposed to enforced consolidation. A strong protest has been entered on behalf of a large number of residents of Flushing and Jamaica who have no desire to become a part of the metropolis. It is undoubtedly true that they are so far from the centre of influence and population that their claims to public improvements would be largely ignored. Those New-Yorkers living north of the Harlem know something of what this means, and so do the people of old Williamsburg, which has been a part of Brooklyn for more than forty years, but which, in the opinion of many, has never had its rightful share in the way of parks, street improvements and the like. But these people were not forced into the adjacent cities against their will, as will be the case with those of Brooklyn, Jamaica and Flushing, if the present consolidation scheme goes through.

PERSONAL.

A handsome monument will soon be erected to General Sherman in Lancaster, Ohlo, his native

The French Government has decided to continue to M. Pasteur's widow the annual pension of 25,000 frances granted to her husband in 1883. "The Cincinnati Enquirer" thus describes August

Schrader, the "divine healer," now in Cincinnati "Clad in a robe of black that reached from neck to feet, with a broad band of some red material hanging from his shoulder and across his breast, Mr. Schrader's appearance, and more particularly the gentle voice in which he greeted his visitor, was sufficient to startle any one. Around his neck hung a small brass cruciffx, and on his head he wore a veritable crown of thorns. The face, too, was a strange one, and the resemblance to the mediaeval strange one, and the resemblance to the inequaevar conception of the features of the carpenter's son was striking. A reddish brown beard covers the face, and the hair is dark and heavy and parted in the middle. Across his breat he wore a broad rib-bon inscribed, 'Divine Healer Schrader.'"

Professor Francis R. Fava, of the Columbian University, Washington, who died the other day at the age of thirty-five, had gained considerable distinction as a civil engineer. He was a son of Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, and on coming to this country he renounced his right to his father's title and became an American citizen of the most intense kind.

Of Dennis F. Murphy, the official reporter of the thus speaks: "As a shorthand writer he was wonder, and during the forty-eight years in which he was connected with the Senate it is believed that he reported more speeches and debates, and with a greater degree of accuracy, than any man who ever lived. Mr. Murphy was a hard student, and the wide range of his information fitted him for every branch of his business. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar in this city, and shortly afterward to that of the Supreme Court of the United States. He never practised law, but studied it closely, simply because the knowledge of it was useful to him as

one among his immense kit of reporter's tools. With all the little krots and delicacies of parliamentary law he was thoroughly familiar, and his op!nions were often sought by famous Senators. A good linguist and well versed in English literature, he was never puzzled by any quotation. To him everything in law and literature seemed to be an old acquaintance."

The nearest living relative of Professor Röntgen the discoverer of the X ray, is said to be his first cousin, the Rev. Dr. J. H. C. Röntgen, pastor of

"It is a mistake," says "The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser," "to assert that Mr. Edison invented the vertiser. "to assert that Mr. Edison invented the fluoroscope. That interesting and valuable adjunct to the application of the Röntgen rays had been invented before Edison turned to the new phenomena, and one of the inventors was Professor William F. Magie, of Princetrn, who hit upon the device simul-Magie, of Princetch, who hit upon the device simultaneously with an Italian savant. What Edison did with his marvellous genius was to make this invention, as he has so many other inventions, of greater practical use. He changed the form of it, and he found a new fluorescent material, tungstate of calcium, that was far more effective than the material used by Professor Magie."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Lydia Blackburn, of Chicago, a negress, thirty-six years old, is a regular attendant of one of the public schools.

Worse Yet.—'I hope you are not one of those men who are subjugated by the almighty dollar." No; I am one of those men who have always been subjugated by the lack of the almighty dollar.—(Chicago Record.

The Paris papers report that an original bet has just been made between James Gordon Bennett and Charles Brouard, a writer of popular songs, and a pupil of Aristide Bruant, so famous in the cafeschantants of Paris. M. Brouard has undertaken to walk from Paris to Teheran, Persia, without having a cent in his pocket. When last heard from he had a cent in his pocket. When last neard from he had arrived at Châlons-sur-Marne, coming from Epernay, and was in splendid condition. After having given a public performance, at which he sang some of the songs written by Bruant and himself, the valiant walker resumed his journey, M. Brouard expects to reach Teheran, which is about 4,000 miles from Paris, about the end of November.

Party Differences.—"Tell me now," said the earnest person, "what difference, if any, there is between the two parties?"
"Come to think of it," said the gentleman after the office, "salaries are the same, no matter which party controls them."—(Indianapolis Journal.

It was a matter of considerable comment, in the weeks just succeeding President Cleveland's war message on the Venezuela question, that several Harvard professors gave out strong interviews and letters against the President's action. Some newspapers criticised these, on the ground, as they put it, that Harvard professors had no right to meddle with such a matter. A Harvard alumnus, rendered in-dignant by such thrusts, and with a mind for sta-tistics, sets forth that in the Civil War Harvard had a total number of 1.232 students engaged in the service of the United States, out of about 4,000 of mili-tary age; and of these, 138 met death. "Can any other set of men show so large a proportion?" says this alumnus. "Did 35 per cent of all the journalists in the country, for instance, go to war?

THE ABSENCE OF MISS NANCY. Oh, I wonder whar Miss Nancy gone.
Fer de latch is on de do'.
En de sunflower say:
"She gone dis way,"
En de sun don't shine no mo',

Oh, I wonder whar Miss Nancy gone, Fer de place look mighty still; En de wind, he say: "Ef she gone my way I'll find her, dat I will!"

Ob. I wonder whar Miss Nancy gone. While de shadders creep en creep? En de w'ipperwill Fum crost de hill Say: "I'm singin' her ter sleep!"

Oh, I wonder whar Miss Nancy gone,
Fer de sin gone vis'tin', too?
But de moonlight say:
"Et she cross my way
I'll light her home to you!"
—(Atlanta Constitution.

"The Boston Post" tells a story of a young man who is forbidden to call on or write to the girl with whom he is deeply in love, and by whom he is loved. He manages to circumvent the vigilance of her parents by whistling popular airs, she answering on parents by whistling popular airs, she answering on the piano. He walks by the house, for instance, piping, "Alice, Where Art Thou?" In good time he hears "Home, Sweet Home" played within. After a turn around the block he starts on "Oh, Nannie, Wilt Thou Gang Wi Me?" Perhaps the return will be "Where Are You Going To?" A few bars of "Come Into the Garden, Maud," convey to her the tip, and the opening of "All's Well" on the plane tells him everything is understood.

Secretary Olney has had the British Ambassador and the Venezuelan Minister to dinner, but it ap-pears he did not ask either of them to do the carving.—(Seattle Times.

"Don't imagine," says a Boston auctioneer, "that you can get any real bargains at a pawnshop sale. scorcher style, attaining an estimated speed of The pawnbroker knows just what people think from experience that he will pay next to nothing on the best quality of jewelry and silverware, watches, etc., and they thus get it into their heads that all the articles sold at auction are genuine goods. But there's where they make a big mistake. The pawnbroker seldom sells any pledged articles at these auction sales. He uses them simply for a 'blind.' Articles taken in pawn are invariably sold at private sale."

Adjusting the Responsibility.—Willie (with a wry face)—Mamma, did the Lord make quinine?

Mamma—I presume he did.

Willie—Well, it wasn't the Lord that put that awful taste in it, and I'll bet I know who it was—
(Chicago Tribune.

An English paper says that the Sultan of rocco uses bicycles as instruments of torture for any of the ladies of his harem who have the misfortune to offend him. The unhappy odalisques are compelled to mount machines and ride around a marked track in the palace gardens. Not knowing how to ride, their repeated falls and other misfortunes furnish the Sultan and his more favored wives with endless amusement. When they have fallen twenty times-provided, of course, they not broken their necks in the mean time-the punishment is complete and the bruised beauties are allowed to retire. Probably when they have learned how to ride he punishes them by not allowing them to do so.

"I always let my daughters have their say about the color of the lamp-shades and the arrangement of the dollies," said a sensible Atchison mother to-day. "I find, as a result, that they are not in such a hurry to get married. The foundation of most stris desire to marry is to live in a house where they can have their own way about the lamp-shades and doilles," —(Atchison Globe. A backwoods court is thus described in "The

Cincinnati Enquirer": "A desperado was offended at the Court, and used unbecoming language, and when fixed for contempt claimed that he could not be guilty of contempt, since there was no courthouse. The Squire ordered a circle made to represent a courthouse, whereupon the desperado got outside of the line and renewed his insults. When told that he disturbed the Court, he said: 'Make your courthouse larger.' Another line was drawn with similar results and still others, until the murmurings ceased to disturb the Court. Another de-fendant was guilty of a breach of the peace. The Court sent him to jail, writing the following mittimus: 'Jailer of Garrard County: You will please lock John Blevin up in jail and keep him until I call for him. He has been cuttin' up and cussing and trying to fight."

Tested.—Smart Wife—Don't worry, George, I wrote an article for the paper to-day showing how to get up a family dinner for one dollar, and I took it around, and the editor gave me a dollar. Husband—That's a rare piece of good luck. What are you going to do with the dollar? Wife—I'm going to try that recipe myself, and see if it will work.—(New-York Weekly.

A teacher in the primary school of a Western only recently read to her pupils "The Old Oaken Bucket." After explaining it to them very carefully, she asked them to copy the first stansa from the blackboard and try to illustrate it by drawings, as the artist illustrates a story. Pretty soon one little girl handed in her book with several little dots between two lines, a circle, half a dozen dots and three

buckets.
"I do not understand this, Bessie," said the teacher. "What is that circle?"
"Oh, that's the well," was the reply.

But what are the little dots?"

"And why do you have three buckets?"

"Oh, one is the oaken bucket, one is the frombound bucket, and the other is the bucket that hung

Generalship.—"Every month or so we have a new

"Why, those are the spots which my infancy

Generalship.—"Every month or so we have crase," exclaimed Howdick, who was bus; wanted to be alone.

"We have had a good many."

"Yes. First it was the Napoleon crase, came the Trilby crase, and next the poster And now, by way of variety, we have the carrays.

He had accomplished his purpose.

He was alone.—Washington Size.